13. The method of claim 11, further comprising:
evaluating if the catch-up time exceeds a threshold, and if so,
identifying an average apply rate over a first time period, and
identifying a redo rate generation rate over a second time period;
setting a status for a traffic light base on a comparison between the apply rate and the redo rate; and
dynamically throttling the migrating responsive to the status.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the dynamically throttling the migrating comprises:
determining a sequence of operations corresponding to the migrating the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database; and
scaling a performance of the sequence of operations based on the traffic light.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising determine a sequence of operations corresponding to the activity of the first primary database, and dynamically scaling a performance of the sequence of operations based at least in part on the traffic light.

16. The method of claim 11, further comprising:
determining an apply lag trend during the migration of the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database;
comparing the catch-up time to the apply lag trend;
providing a traffic light having a status based at least in part on the comparison between the apply lag trend and the catch-up time; and
dynamically scaling, responsive to at least the status, a selected one or more of:
the migrating the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database, or
the activity of the first primary database.

17. A computer readable memory having instructions stored thereon for managing a first primary database, a second primary database, and a standby database, that, in response to execution by a processor, are operable to perform operations including:
monitor an activity of a selected one or more of: the first primary database, or the second primary database;
migrate a portion of the first primary database to the second primary database;
determine a redo data corresponding to the activity, wherein the redo data has an associated redo rate;
replicate the activity to the standby database based at least in part on the redo data, wherein the replicating has an associated number of operations to perform;
determine a catch-up time for applying the redo data to the standby database based at least in part on the number of operations; and
throttle the migration of the portion based at least in part on the catch-up time.

18. The computer readable memory of claim of claim 17, wherein the catch-up time corresponds to an estimate of time to complete the number of operations, the instructions including further instructions that are operable to perform operations that further comprise:
evaluate if the catch-up time exceeds a threshold, and if so,
identify an average apply rate over a first time period, and
identify a redo rate generation rate over a second time period;
set a status for a traffic light base on a comparison between the apply rate and the redo rate; and
dynamically throttle the migration of the portion responsive to the status.

19. The computer readable memory of claim of claim 18, wherein the operations further comprise:
determine a sequence of operations corresponding to the migration of the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database; and
scale performance of the sequence of operations based on the traffic light.

20. The computer readable memory of claim of claim 17, wherein the operations further comprise:
determining an apply lag trend during the migration of the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database;
comparing the catch-up time to the apply lag trend;
provide a traffic light having a status based at least in part on the comparison between the apply lag trend and the catch-up time; and
dynamically scale, responsive to at least the status, a selected one or more of:
the migration of the portion of the first primary database to the second primary database, or
the activity of the first primary database.

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